elry, Cutlery, ngs, eles, for sale by the sub-buggess streets. If Jewelry repaired and

exchange for new. VILLIAM P. MCKAY.

GOODS. eived their Spring asing ofPillow Case and Window
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& blue bik Grode Swiss d Gro de Berlin, seed do. do. talian Lustrings, Levantines, Levantines, Saranetta & Synchaws, COTTONS, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and bleached Shirtings and

of the right of using Good-natus for curing deformi-oung Persons. The above-ing the state of the state of Forty years' study, and as well as by the subscri-the object intended. It nical principles, and is a obstinate determities RGE FARRAR, M. D.

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of TRUNSES of every de-hen a shop at 120 NGS, (Up Stairs,) ridner Greene's. Having, aged in the manufacture sts, and has applied ser-to years, and has had an her of individuals sflict-s of Rapture at the Hos-so, of which his father has because—and he is now dual relief, who may it reported a partinents for fulling these impor-ments for decrepid per-ture of the properties of the pro-ting these impor-ments for decrepid per-tured in the pro-ting the properties of the pro-tured in the pro-tured in the pro-tured in the pro-tured in the pro-perties of the pro-tured in the pro-tured in the pro-tured in the pro-perties of the p

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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1836.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

RELIGIOUS.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY. dar annexed has been extensively distributed by of Solicitation of the Massachusetts Peace Soci-As it was impossing to the commerce in accretain to all it words be most acceptable, and as they have aminten-ally overlooked many names to whom it should have been cited, we are requested to publish it, in the hope that any feature who may read it, will consider its contents as if it

Boston, March 10, 1836, undersigned, appointed by the Massachusetts Pence Society a Committee to mercase the number of members and the funds of the Society, ask leave to lay before you a brief tatement of its condition and prospects, and such considerations, as it is hoped, will induce you to jive your name and contributions to its aid.

The Society was instituted in 1816, and owed so origin in a great measure to a pamphlet enti-lid, "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War." Boston, March 10, 1836.

d, "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War,"
niten before that time, by the Rev. Dr. N. Worster, of Brighton, and which has recently been
ised by him, and re-printed by the Society,
d to which we earnostly invite your attention,
to same publication probably induced the intation of the London Society for the promoa of permanent and Universal Peace, in the
mey verr, which is making great expenditures,
d exerting great influence in the cause. In so
at a time as the year 1821, owing to the exersemi-qualitications of the venerated individ-

that great anxiety should be felt by every articipation in an enterprise aimed at the ex-action of the greatest of all human calamities. On the practicability of this design by any eans which can be employed by Pence Socieeans which can be employed by Peace Socie-es, we expect you to be more skeptical, and to is point, we wish chiefly to direct our remarks, he most olvious aspect of the efforts making favor of peace in the minds of those but slight-acquainted with them, and which most pre-nts their co-operation, is, that the causes which ings and customs which have descended from most remote antiquity, and pervaded the bie habitable globe, and any attempt made by all associations of powerless individuals, hower benevolent, to contend with such a vastic as the belligerent custom, sustained by the cause of nations, the physical power and amon of rulers, and the gaudy attractions of atry, is like the contest of the insect with giant, and can only be regarded with derision, terminate in utter failure. We readily ac-wledge the impressive plausibility of this view he case, and we are auxious to dissipate it. use we believe that its prevalence is the only

raidable obstacle to our complete success. We need it then, in the first place, by pointing the records of divine revehation, and shewing ere the promise of the ever-faithful God, that ars shall cease to the ends of the earth, and that ions shall learn them no more. Now it is the wrist admission of the present age, in which a will doubtless concur, that the fulfilment of promises of God is not to be expected from raculous operations of his power, but from e voluntary exertions of his human subjects, ought by religious knowledge into obedience his will, and we have therefore the highest on to believe, that endeavors for the pacifica-of the world, made in the spirit of that obend abandoned to discomfiture. We rest not ur hopes therefore on our own weakness, but a power surpassing that of Empires and appeal to you, if we have not a ground of encourgement in the voice of Omnipotence, paramount of the dread of national power, passions, and incress, however imposing the press, however imposing the prosses.

erests, however imposing they may be.

Again. We derive hope of success from the secrained fact that the pacific views we advotate are now entertained by a large portion of the intelligent and influential citizens of the civilizations of the civilizations. tized world, and that they are constantly extend-ing with the augmentation of political and re-gious knowledge. They are the prevailing entinents of the class of men called the benevoor philanthropic, which is daily acquiring ter weight in numbers and influence in evecommunity. These men, however, are de-el from forming Pence Societies, or any taction on their principles, by the very ob-on we are considering; viz. that it would be hopeless against such an opposing array of power; but it is very clear that their impotence consists entirely in this erroneous opinion. Un-known to each other, they underrate their numer-real, and still more their moral strength, and we wis true not received. esk you only to give us the means of acquainting them with the existence and progress of Peace cas you only to give us the means of acquainting lieu with the existence and progress of Peace Secieties, and of bringing them into a joint concert of action, and instead of a few obscure individuals, a front will be presented of such respectability, as will awe the most martial government into peace. The world is evidently advancing to that character, in which no custom, lowever deep-rooted and prevalent, can stand without some apparent party. sithout some apparent support from religion or irrue, and when these are everywhere openly withdrawn from, and opposed to War, it must drawn from, and opposed to War, it must experience the fate to which supersti-despotism, intemperance, and every social upiton are rapidly leastening.

the more. We rest our cause on un-tile truth of the sentiments we promulgate, the various publications, which, with very interments, Peace Societies have copiously sed, irrefragible demonstration is afforded, not sed, irrefragible demonstration is afforded, not by that Wars are incompatible with every Bisciple of true religion and rational morality, at that they have ever been inefficient in attaining eir objects; that they have, in all cases, been uncomparay and avoidable; invariably expensive, caminous and destructive, to all parties concerned it beyond for beyond any temporary advantage that may have been gained; and that the retrogression of religious, moral, and intellectual improvement

they have uniformly caused, has incomparably exceeded every imaginary protection or glory ascribed to them. Now making every allowance for the impenetrability of supposed interest, or the delusion of false education, it is still incredible that expositions like these, if fully sustained, as they are, can fail of great effect on the impartial public mind in any land; indeed, they have been fairly presented. That their influence has been hitherto so imperceptible, is merely because we have wanted the means of exhibiting them.—Enable us only to defray the expense, which need not be great, and it is plainly as much within the power of a private society to diffuse these reasonings through the world, as of the most potent sovereign in it.

But perhaps you will be disposed to consider these as mere hypothetical arguments, and desire some experimental corroboration of them. We regret that the very defect for which we now solicita remedy, precludes, in so great a measure, the gratification of this reasonable demand.—Peace Societies, generally, and ours especially, have, from their origin to the present day, labored under a peculiar destination of permiary resources. No philanthropic enterprise of such magnitude and importance, has ever been undertaken and so long sustained, with such very inadequate means as this. None of the domations or bequests, which have, more or less, been granted to every other benevolent institution, has fallen to our lot. We have never possessed the

he same planearion producely induced in the promose of permanent and Universal Perce, in the major of the London Society for the promose of permanent and Universal Perce, in the mey car, which is making great expenditures, and exerting great influence in the cause. It is not at time as the year 1821, owing to the exerting and publications of the venerated individual we have named, the number of members of excity amounted to over 500, and its regular difficultion. The Friend of Peace," was very densively distributed.

Other auxiliary and kindred societies have respond up in America and Europe, and the changes wrought on public opinion, and still tess on public action, can be such as we can expenditure, how the changes wrought on public opinion, and still tess on public action, can be such as we can extend the magnitude of the benevolence of the subject, early visible efforts were reduced, we feel it unnecessary any thing in proof of the benevolence of design, or the magnitude of the evil we would many at the magnitude of the evil we would many in the aware of the important fleet our mappitations have demonstrated, that the deruction of human life, the desolution and suffereg, the corruption of religion and morals, and is insteadulable expensitures of property, have con, each and all, far greater from this cause, as from all others which have existed in the ord, combined together; and on the ground file merit of the object, merely, we fiel a complement of the object, merely we field to reverse that the important change in the conversations and writings of private individuals, abundantly obvious where peace publications have circulated, and nowhere else. In the conversations and writings of private indi-viduals, abundantly obvious where peace publi-cations have circulated, and nowhere else. In the origin of our society, we had to contend for fundamental principles. War was openly de-fended by our opponents on the ground of scrip-tural sanction and example; as the natural result of the impassioned nature and long cherished habits of man; as a school of courage and en-durance; as the regulator of human population, and the vindicator of national honor. These sophistries have almost vanished before the ar-guments of Peace Societies. Wars are schoon now institud in the light of christians among us, now justified by intelligent christians among us, excepting those termed defensive, and they only on the principle of necessity for national pro-

In addition to this, we produce the less exten in addition to rins, we produce me see scansive, but more unequivoral, evidence, of the multiplication of Peace Societies in proof of the success of our efforts. They have become numerous in England and in the United States, and have extended to the continent of Europe. They acknowledge their origin from the London and Massachusetts Peace Societies, and every member of them is a convert, from a state of opposi-tion or indifference, to the sacred cause of Peace. May we not hope, then, that we have established some claim, in fact as well as theory, to the prac-

some claim, in fact as well as theory, to the prac-ticability of our object?

If we have succeeded in showing you that our institution, in aiming at the suppression of the greatest of all voluntary human exils, has ele-ments of success in the pledge of divine revela-tion, in the desires and sympathies of the largest and best portion of mankind, in the demonstrable truth of the propositions we advance, in the al-tered tone of public sentiment and the augmenta-tion of our maxiliaries to the greatest measure tion of our auxiliaries to the greatest measure our means will permit, we hope we have made it apparent to you, that our plan is as rational as it is benevoled, and we trust we do not address any who are insensible to the great christian law of love, which, under such unobjectionable circumstances, urgently calls for co-operation and sacrifice, in the deliverance of our fellow beings from such a burthen of misery and corruption.

which we lather that of pecuniary means. If this deficiency continues, we shall be under the painful necessity of abandoning a cause, the most expansive and compassionate that ever warmed the boson of culightened philauthropy. Our defection exercises We have frankly stated the deficiency in defection, certainly injurious, might, perhaps, be fatal to the progress of our American and Euro-pean coadjutors, and would stamp with indel-ible diagrace our Community which first led the way in the denunciation of War, calling on others to follow, and to which all eyes are turned for the brightest example of christian beneficence. Ages, then, might pass before this leaven-directed experiment could be renewed with equal advantage, and the felfilment of divine prophecy be committed to future and worthier

Our only expectation of avoiding this melancholy result, is in the augmentation of the mem bers of the society we represent, and you will person of the society we represent and you wan-perhaps, be surprised at the sandlases of the effort and sacrifice we ask you to make for the participation in a cause for which we have held out such interesting inducements. The terms of admission to the society, are a payment of One Dollar, annually, or Ten Ballars as a Lifesubscription; a great part of which will be re-paid to you in the periodical publications you will receive, and which you find agreeable and

It is not our intention to make any call on you, after the delivery of this circular, but any contri-butions to this object will be gratefully received, and in preference, your subscription as a mem-ber; which can be made by simply signifying your assent, whenever convenient, to either Your nasent, we need to the the committee, or either of the members of the Executive Committee, whose names we also subjoin, or to the Agent for tracts, or at the Bookstore of Hilliard,

agent for tracts, or at the Bookstore of Hilliard, Gray & Co. No. 112 Washington street, William Pierce, No. 9 Cornhill, Cottons & Barnard, No. 184 Washington street. We are sensible we have made a long intrusion on your attention, for which we sak your indulwe are sensible we have made a long intrusion on your attention, for which we ask your indul-gence, and trusting you will act according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience. We subscribe ourselves with great resucct.

samuel Greekes with gree Samuel Greeke, Henry Joliver, Harrison Gray, THOMAS A. DAVIS, JAMES K. WHIPPLE, J. P. BLANCHARD.

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Agent for Tracts, SAMUEL G. SIMPKINS, Book eller, No. 79 Court Street. 21 ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION. "The objects of the Society are the diffusion of information respecting the evils of War, and the dissemination of parific principles, and to this the funds and exertions of the society shall be discussed."

RELIGION OF BURMAH.

[Concluded from page 52]

The Burnese priests or monks, as they might with more propriety be called, afford us the most perfect specimen of the practical influence of their religion. Indifference being their highest virtue, they endeavor to annihilistate every feeling, both of body and mind, and to become mere abstractions. Their chief employment consists in remaining aver and over certain forms of worrepenting over and over certain forms of worship which they have learned from the Pali, their sacred language, but which scarcely any of them understand. They are by no means a learned class, but are generally more ignorant, stupid, and lazy than any other portion of the people. They are not the preachers or expounders of their own religion; (this office belongs to a separate class, who are called shagas or teachers;) but are mere ascetics, living secluded in their monsteries, and ordinarily going through the streets but once a day, to receive contributions of boiled rice. They are not allowed to marry, or to have my connection with the world, which they have professed to renounce. They never deal with money, but are dependent for their habitations, food and clothing, upon the contributions of the laity, whose male children they in return instruct in reading, which is almost the only branch taught by them. No provision is made for the instruction of the females.

Another great obstacle in the way of missionary efforts amongst the Bunnese, and closely connected with their religion and literature, is their groveling labits of thinking. The idea of examining for themselves, to ascertain whether their religion is true or false, is an idea which seems never to enter their minds. Only set a Burman upon the track of examination, and very likely he becomes convinced at once; but the difficulty is to start them. In nine cases out of ten, the only argument that a Burman offers in defence of his religion is, that it has been given him by his ancestors. They examined the subject thoroughly, and if they could not arrive at the truth, what utter folly would it be for him, at this late day, to investigate the subject over again. "It is our custom; it is the repenting over and over certain forms of wor-ship which they have learned from the Pali, their

the snaper thoroughly, and it they could it be far him, at this late day, to investigate the subject over again. "It is our custom; it is the custom of our fathers," is to them a sufficient ground of action, in religion as well as every thing else. For this reason, I am convinced that the introduction of European literature, in connection with Christianity, would have a powerful tendency to give the mind an impulse—to start it upon a new track, and thus enable it to throw off the shackles under which it has lain torpid for ages. Nay, I think that even the introduction of the more useful mechanical and agricultural arts, would have no inconsiderable tendency the same way. It may indeed be replied, that it is the Gospel and not education, or civilization, that is to convert the nations. But I cannot believe that a state of ignorance, stopidity, and blind attachment to old customs, is the field where Christianity achieves its brightest.

by, and blind attachment to old customs, is the field where Christianity achieves its brightest triumphs. In order for the truits of the gospel to take effect, they must be examined, and left, and attended to; and in order to be thus examined and left, they must be presented to thinking and inquiring minds.

The third grand obstacle to missionary efforts in Burnash is the Government. The Burnasses are not merely subjects of the king of Ava, but his ferree. This is an extill true of them in this ferree. This is an explicit on the people to the proper of the proper in the

enduring almost incredible sufferings, they were finally liberated on the restoration of peace.

Since the war, the Tenasserim provinces have been the principal field of labor. Here the popular baggage is Burness, but a large proportion of the people being Talaings, or Peguese, many the former ten commandments were given, with

of them still retain their own language, which has been a great hindrance to missionary operations among them. Lately, however, several the latter is evidently most calculated to make a deep and listing impression. There was Deithe missionaries have made the Talaing language an object of study, and most of the New Testament, and several tracts, have already been translated into that dialect. At Molamyaing, the largest town in the British provinces, there has been gathered a Churck of about 100 members, compased entirely of maive converts. These regularly attend the worship and ordinances of the church, and exhibit the fruits of piety, to as great a degree as can be expected from a class of people just emerged from idulty. Many of the converts have been employed as missionary assistants, and they have proved faithful alborers in the work. A large proportion of the conversions, which have taken place at the tarious stations, have been the result of native preaching.

The whole number of laptisms of Bornees and Karena, at all the stations, since the establishment of the Mission. It is allowed to the remain as members. Those who itself in the stations, since the establishment of the Mission, is not far from 60. Nearly 200 have also been united to the European Church connected with the Mission. The labors of Mr. Judson for the last two years, have been enhalted. Bible, where is now completed, in the classical style of the Burnese, and nearly all printed. Four printing presses are employed at this still.

at the various stations, have been the result of native preaching.

The whole number of baptisms of Bornese and Karens, at all the stations, since the establishment of the Mission, is not far from 600, Nearly 200 have also been united to the European Church connected with the Mission. The labors of Mr. Judson for the last two years, have been chiefly devoted to the translation of the Bible, which is now completed, in the classical style of the Burnese, and nearly all printed. Four printing presess are employed at this station, and the tracts and scriptures have hitherto been distributed nearly as fast as they could be issued from the press.

been distributed nearly as fast as they could be issued from the press.

Schools have been established to some extent, but so few has been the number of missionaries, until very lately, and so frequent their removal from one location to another, that the schools have often been given up soon after their establishment. The mission, however, having recently been largely re-inforced; the number of missionary families in Burmah now amounting to eleventhis important branch of labor is receiving more attention. Besides the common schools for instruction in Burmese, a school of a higher order has been recently established at Molamyaing, where English forms an important branch of instruction.

instruction.

In Burmah proper, our missions have ever been in a very unsettled state. At Rangoon a Natire Church has long been established, to which about 50 members have been admitted, but there is a state of the state of th but they are now scattered by the recent perse-

follow, still the truth presented must have a strong effect on many minds, weakening their hold upon Buddhism, and thus preparing the way for missionaries to enter in hereafter, and follow up the impressions that have been made.

pended by the feet, while his head rested on the ground. His whole frame being thus put upon the stretch, he was suffered to remain till completely exhausted, and as he was an old man, his health and strength will probably never again and us in the most affecting manner of his love in dying for us, and just after he had been no civiling them to the mansions of rest preparted

if it is known that a person habitually violates that law in any part and loves to do so, he evi-dently ought not to be a member of a Christian

dently ought not to be a member of a Christian church.

Now, however we may define immorality, whether it he as a breach of God's law, or doing that which is inconsistent with the welfare of mankind, or as simply doing wrong; is not the transgression of the two last commandments, at least as really immoral, as is the transgression of the ten first? Did not He who was God manifest in the flesh, after these last in circumstances as impressive, and as well enfeulated to

but they are now scattered by the recent persecutions.

The mission was resumed at Ava about three years ago, by the Rev. Mr. Kineaid, who after a scene of unexampled opposition, has succeeded in gathering a Church of 15 or 20 members, among whom are several very influential and respectable people. At times there has appeared to be a spirit of anxious inquiry through the whole city, but it has been checked by the interference of the rulers. Repeatedly has Mr. Kineaid been percentporily ordered by the High Court to leave the country, but hitherto an overticing Providence has enabled him to maintain his fissing, and crowned his hors with success.

One of the most encouraging departments of missionary labor in Burnah, is the Tract distribution. The people generally, when unawed by the rulers or priests, manifest a great desire to obtain tracts. General distributions among all the towns and villages on the Eraward have been made three or four times within as many years. From 8 to 10 or 12,000 tracts, were given away each time. Although we cannot suppose that all who receive these tracts are influenced by a sincere desire to become acquainted with the relation, yet it is manifest at great distributions. But where real conversions, it is confidently believed, have taken place, where the only instrumentally was a tract or portion of scripture. But where real conversions, it is confidently believed, have taken place, where the only instrumentally was a tract or portion of scripture. But where real conversions does not immediately fellow, still the truth presented must have a strong effect on many minds, weakening their had been made. First Balana Recentler.

For the Balana Recentler, and fellow up the impressions that have been made.

For the Balana Recentler, and fellow up the impressions that have been made for the proposition is, the property of the world for the transgression of one of the ten commandment of the proposition is, the time of the proposition is, the proposition is, the transgression of one of the ten

the series b, is was suffered to remain tult concluded the place of protection at the restriction of the place placed on immortal, and a due in the most affecting amount of the first placed in the place of the placed on the placed on immortal, and a due in the most affecting most of the Lord; and as in the most affecting most of the Lord; and as in the most affecting most of the series of the placed on th

you cherish in the church those who, according to your remarks, are dead menders, and ought to be excluded?" By no means. What then? Why, I would have the 11th and 12th commandments inserted, as soon as possible, into every book that contains the ten former. I would have them taught in every Sablack School and family, as equally important with the others. And as they have been peculiarly neglected, so that special pains need to be taken to bring them into proper notice, I would have them suspended in broad capitals in every meetinghouse, as the long neglected commandments of God our Saviour, which he is, by his Spirit and providence, calling upon his people. manifed in the first, near tacks as the long neglected command-stances as impressive, and as well calculated to show that they were to universally obeyed by all that own allegiance to him, as did God mansifest on Simi, the former? And is not the want of love among Christians, and the want of zeal to make known the gospel to those who are perishing and sinking down to eternal wee, as inconsistent with the welfare of mankind, as is covetousness, or theft? Or if we appeal to the sense of right and wrong, does it not decide, that it is as wrong to withhold the bread of life from the perishing soul, as it is to take from the rich man a little of the property which he does not need, and which is doing him injury every day he lives?

sonls, to cherish such dead members in the bosom of the church.

Why then has not the transgression of this commandment here regarded as immoral, and a sufficient reason for exclusion from church followship? Evidently, because it has not been known that Christians are as strongly bound to obey this command, as others, and that the transgression of it is an immorality; or because the truth that it is so has not been brought distinctly into notice, and inculcated upon the minds of Christians. This has not been brought into the estimate of indispensable Christian dotted.

This is a part of the general progress of gospel light in the world, which is ere long to fill
it with pence and joy. This knowledge will
incresse, till it will be regarded by every Christian as his imperative duty, to spread the know-

fessors of religion, especially such as become so in a time of out-pouring of the Spirit of God, as it is with the blossoms in the spring; there are va-t numbers of them upon the trees, which all look fair and promising, but yet may never come to any thing; and many of those that in a little time wither up, drop off, and rot under the trees, yet-for a while look as beautiful and gay as others; and not only so, but smell sweet and send forth a pleasant odor, so that we cannot, by any of our senses, certainly distinguish and send forth a pleasant outer, so that we not, by any of our senses, certainly distinguish those blossoms which have in them the secret virtue which will afterwards appear in the fruit, and that inward solidny and strength, which shall enable them to bear, and cause them to be shall enable them to bear, and caus shall enable them to bear, and cause them to be perfected by the hot summer sun, that will dry up the others. It is the mature fruit which comes afterward, and not the beautiful odor and smell of the blossoms, that we must judge by. So new converts (professedly so) in their talk about the things of religious. and smell of the blossom, the state of the blossom, their talk about the things of religion, may appear fair, and be very savory, and the saints may think they talk feelingly. They may relish their talk, and imagine they perceive a divine savor in it, and yet all come to nothing." So much from this great and discriminating man. And now I ask, is there no danger of hastily receiving into the church those who have been subjects of a powerful religious excitement? ceiving into the church those was nave occurrent subjects of a powerful religious excitement? For my part, Mr. Editor, though I suppose I shall appear rather old-fashioned, I would claim the privilege of a little more time, to see whether the blossoms would produce fruit, or whether the germ of vitality was wanting in them. If you had good evidence that a hundred persons rechurch to-morrow, if you please. But when we come to consider, that the appareully repentant are not always truly so, and that oftentines the largest part of the blossoms come to nothing. I think it becomes us, short-sighted creatures, to exercise caution; not to be in too much haste; not to do things too fast.

As to "building up a church;" it may be done comparatively easy in many places. There

done comparatively easy in many places. There are generally persons enough ready to be received in, as soon as the church are ready to receive them. And if the minister wishes to get his name quickly into the newspapers, let him "drive on," collect his materials when and where he can; and let him erect his house. But depend upon it, it will sooner or later fall, unless his materials are good, and put together in a workmanlike manner. And time only will show whether these hastily built churches are made of good materials or not. We do not fudge, but sometimes we fear. If they are good, made of good materials or not. We do no judge, but sometimes we fear. If they are good we do and shall rejoice in it. If not, wo worth

the day.

In conclusion, let me remark, it becomes every minister to look well to the motives which ac-tuate him; and let him be careful how he does things; for those who are to come after him, will feel his influence, whether it be good or bad. And may the Lord have mercy, and send pros-perity upon his charches and wisdom upon his

Yours Respectfully, CAUTION.

REVIVALS.

BERKSHIRE Co. - Our correspondent write dated, Lenox, March 31, 1836.

I am here, attending a protracted meeting, greatly blessed of the Lord. Many of the first young ladies and others of the place are hopeful subjects of grace. I have never seen a more interest meeting—every thing quiet, still, and, has I hope, progressive in respect to the salvation There are very favorable appear ances in several other places in the coun We hope and pray that Zion, in all this regionally will put on her beautiful garments.

WESTBROOK, Me .- Rev. J. U. Parsons writes the Editor of the Christian Mirror:-

For the encouragement of the friends of Zion other places, it may be said that the Church Christ Jesus. Unusual seriousness has prevailed for more than two months in the gregation, and about twenty-five profess to have set their faces toward Zion, and consecrated themselves to the Saviour. About half of them are males, mostly young men, who I hope will be useful in the vineyard of the Lord. How nany more might be called anxious I am unable to judge. A large proportion of the congrega-tion, to whom I have found acceess in personal conversation, are more or less serious and tion, to whom I have found acceess in personal conversation, are more or less serious and thoughtful; and the church is gradually filling up with attentive hearers. We are encouraged to hope that God has commenced a work which will reach many, many precious souls. It has been characterized thus fur by stillness and solemity. There has been no sensible excitement, and nothing would be noticed in our meetings but profound attention to the word. The only instrumentality, paide from the af-

The only instrumentality, aside from the af-fectionate exhibition of God's word, has been rectionate exhibition of God's word, has been the retrues of the cheater from their willing captivity. My own mind was weighed down by an oppressive sense of the responsibility of Christian. I labored from house to house to communicate the same feelings to the church. They were reminded that their daily example of conversation and spirit was either taking away the seed sown in the hearts of sinners, or eatering and cherishing it. The consequence was, that social meetings which had been given up, were revived—heart-burnings were removed—brotherly love, which had grown cold by estrangement, was rekindled—the choset became a t -family altars were revived -- " they that the Lord spake often one to another and the Lord hearkened and heard."

And while they were yet confessing their sins, and pleading with God, the Spirit descended: as soon as they sowed in tears they began to reap in joy, and shout the harvest home. Some cases of seriousness were immediately perceived, and we are still daily discovering new instances among those who were considered least probable, of auxiety from the time Christians began to pray and love anew. It appears plain to us now, that our own unfaith-fulness was all that hindered the blessing; that God had and God had not departed from us, but we fr him; and we believe, and rejoice with trembling in the belief, that he will abide with us while we abide with him. O that we may never more provoke him by our unbelief, or relaxing prayer, or declining in affection, to withdraw his conor declining in affection, to withdraw his con-vacing and sanctifying influences from us, there is much land to be possessed. Of more than 4000 souls in this place, probably not more than 250 are members of any evangelical church. Our prayer is, that every family may become a family of prayer, and every heart a temple of the Holy Ghost.

the Holy Ghost.

Permit me, dear brother, to be seach the members of our churches generally to carry to their closets the question, whether the influence of their example and the state of their hearts does not prevent the grace of God from descending upon their families and congregations.

THORNTON, N. H. A correspondent of the N H. Observer writes, dated March 15:-

Though an interesting, and somewhat populous and wealthy town, religion has not flourished church are few in many other also that in Thornton, you are aware, has been long re-arded as one of the waste places of our Zion. and wealthy town, religion has not flourished there as it has in many other places. The church are few in number, possessed of but little of this world's goods, and have been gradually diminishing for several years past, and were exceedingly dishearemed and discouraged by the state of things about them. One of the dearcoss remarked, that without some improvement in the state of things, the church would probably be extinct in ten years. Irreligion and vice prevailed. The enemy seemed to be coming in upon them like a flood. The ways of Zion mourned, because none came to her solemn nomined, because none came to her solemn feasts; all her gates were desolate. Though furnished with a neat and commodious house, and a faithful minister, (Rev. S. Dana,) but few

attended public worship upon the Sabbath,— probably not more than one fifth of the inhabi-tants of the town. It was found very difficult to sustain the ministry of the word; and the prospect was that they soon must be deprived of it. In this state of affairs, the pastor and some of the best-trees of the church began to feel that of the brethren of the church began to feel that of the frethren of the cauter began to some extraordinary efforts must be made, or the cause of Christ must utterly fail. With these convictions pressing upon them, they began to talk about "a protracted meeting." The ministerial brethren in the neighborhood had offered their services, in the neighborhood had offered their services, and urged upon the church the importance of one vigorous and united effort to lift up a standard for the Lord. Many difficulties were suggested,—many doubts and fears were entertained; but at length the church, agreeably to the wishes of their pastor, voted to help such a meeting. God smiled upon them in the weather. Nearly every day was comfortable,—most were very pleasant.

were very pleasant.

The congregation, though small at the begin-ning, increased in numbers and interest. Meet-ings were attended in various parts of the town every evening while there were brethren to preach, and quite a general interest awaken The result of which—so far as it has been veloped,-is, the awakening of the church;-their hands are strengthened and their hearts

encouraged.

A considerable number of impenitent person have been awakened; and 15 or 20,at least, bay nave neen awakened; and 15 or 20, at least, nave expressed a hope that they have passed from death to life. Among these are several young men, who are capable of being eminently useful in the church and town if they have hearts to labor for Christ.—We hope that the work has but just begun. We see no reason to think otherwise. IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- At a Post Office when

we had previously sent twenty five copies of or paper, we now send thirty-siz; and for the in crease we are indebted to the voluntary agency crease we are indebted to the voluntary agency of a Lady, who not only procured the subscribers but sent us one year's payment in advance. This Lady has been a constant reader of our paper from its commencement, and she has given this substantial testimony of the estimaion in which she holds our efforts to promot the moral, intellectual, and religious improve-ment of the community. All that she asks in return is, that we would send her an extra copy hat she might give it to some poor family—a request with which we shall most cheerfully request with comply. She also expresses a hope that she may soon be enabled to increase our list by the ad-dition of several other subscribers. Should he example be indicated by the friends of the paper, it would not only encourage us in our labors, but greatly promote, we confidently believe, the cause of religion and vutue. In a number of cause of religion and vutue. In a number of instances which we could cite, revivals of religion have soon followed similar efforts. The effort itself is indeed a proof that religious feeling is beginning to awake in the congregation to which this lady belongs. May it not be as the morning cloud and the early dew!—But may this effort to extend the knowledge of Christ lead to others, and still others; all the day spring from on high shall visit our Churches and cause then to reinice in "the Lord on right." use them to rejoice in "the " the Lord our right

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, April 8, 1833. REMOVAL.

The Office of the Boston RECORDER and the YOUTH'S COMPASION is Removed to No. 9 Cornhill. over the Bookstore of WILLIAM PRINCE.

The Treasurer has received " \$500 from a friend of foreign missions, in reply to the late appeal of the tain the extending operations of the American Board It would take eighty such donations to supply the extra wants of the Board; a greater number than will be made. Men who cannot give five hundred dollars each must take hold of the work. The auxiliary Boston and Vicinity will do well to think of it.

If the individual friends of the Board do not so rel on each others' liberality as to neglect their own duty. the work will certainly be done. If they do, it will not be done. It is much better to follow the example, of giving five hundred dollars, than to be made

We continue to believe more and more, that there is a tendency in the churches of New England to a better religious state. Facts which encourage that belief are reported to us almost daily. Still, there are many churches, in which this tendency does not show itself; churches which are as cold and dead as ever and will probably continue so for years, and perhaps till they become extinct. The mere fact, therefore, that there is a tendency to good, should not quiet any man's conscience, or dispel any man's fears. Let no reader think that, beause others repent of their past neglect

ceive it. A " letter from Berkshire," also, deserves notice.

We are pleased to see how extensively revivals are connected with, and seem to grow out of, better views concerning the public worship of God. It is natural that such a change should produce such results. How can those, who duly consider what the worship of God is, be other wise than " alive unto God?" Let men only be reminded, by every return of the Sabbath, that God made them and claims their obedience, and that Christ died for their sins and offers them salvation; let them go to his house to acknowledge this, to thank him for his goodness, to ask for needed favors, to confees ther sins, to implore pardon, to learn their duty, and the way of life; when there, let them remember where they are, and what they profess to be doing; let them regard themselves as in the

public worship of God, without becoming and tinuing to be, living Christians? How can hurches thus assemble, habitually, and not be living churches? How can ministers meet with such churches, in such a spirit, without being a savor of life, unto life," to multitudes of ouls? How can sinners live in the vicinity of such a church, with such a minister,-within the sound of such worship,—and not be moved?

If there is any one blessing that we desire for

be ministers, the churches, the whole people of this Commonwealth, as now more needed than any other, it is, that they may learn to respect e public worship of God as they ought. All with few exceptions in either class, all are guilty We would have ministers more deeply " in pressed, as conscious of their awful charge," every Sabbath's labor. Their sermons would he more effective, and their prayers more acceptable to God. We would have churches me filled with roverence, whenever they meet the Lord " in his holy temple." We would have them more careful not to mock God " with a olemn sound upon a thoughtless tongue;" more able to say from the heart, when they listen, o should listen, to instruction,-" speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." We would have th church regarded by those around, as it would be, as those among whom God is, " of a truth;" who " worship him in spirit and in truth; " with whom they must unite themselves, if they would e of the number of those who are preparing for heaven.

It is a solemn thing, to preach, or hear, o reglect to hear, the gospel. Let its solemnity be felt, and good will be done-first, to the souls of those that feel it, and then to others,

For the Boston Recorder. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. Prenching in English PARIS, FEB. 6, 1836.

Mr. Epiron.-In my last letter I commence giving you an account of the various religion services in the English language, which are held in this city for the benefit of English and Americans. In that communication I spiritly of that which is conducted by Bist Luseombe at the British Embassy, and of the held by the Rev. Mark Wilks in the Rue Tait

bout. I shall now continue these notices.

3. The third place of English preaching which I would mention, is in No. 6, Rue d'Aujou. This service is conducted by the Rev. Robert New-stead, an excellent Weslayan minister of the Gospel, who was for several years a missionary in Ceylon, and who is well known to the olde American missionaries who are laboring in that It is several years since the Wesleyan Mis-

sionary Society commenced its labors in thi city. I have already spoken of the Rev. Mr de Jersey, one of their French missionaries, who preaches in the Rue du Fautourg, St. Denis, I do not know who was their first English preacher in this city. I am under the impression that the Rev. Mr. Cook, who is now one sion that the Rev. Mr. Cook, who is now one of their missionaries in the south of France, preached here for some time. But of this I am not confident. Mr. Newstead has been here about two years. His return from his highly useful labors in India was caused by the failure of his health, which is not even yet entirely restablished. He is an excellent preacher and a most devoted and amiable Christian. He is independent in the contract of the cont definigable in pastoral labors—a branch of min-isterial work which is of the utmost importance in this city, where are so many English who are without a shepherd.

Mr. Newstead preaches every Sabbath at 12 Mr. Newstead preaches every Sabbath at 12 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening. In the morning service he uses the Laturgy of the English Established Church. In the evening his sermon is usually of the nature of a familiar lecture. On Wednesday evenings he also has a public lecture. And on Thursday afternoons he has a Bitde Class and prayer meetings, at his own appartments, No. 119 Rue Faubourg St. Homore.

Newstead's place of preaching is in the house in which General Lafayette lived when in the city, for many years, and where also he died. And it is another interesting fact, which I be-heve I taxe already mentioned, that the plac-in which there is now a French service in the morning and evening on the Salbath, and where Mr. Wilks preaches in the afternoon, in the Rue Taitlout, was occupied a few years ago by the St. Simonians; and where they acted their fooleries in the tame of religion.

I will only add in relation to Mr. Newstead,

that his labors appear to be attended with a blessing. He is much encouraged. His con-gregation is quite respectable, and gradually increasing. I should think too that if he had a larger place his audience would be still larger As it is, many persons here have an opportu of bearing the gospel faithfully preached, in ord; and I will further say, by a man of spirit truly cordial to America

spirit truly cordial to Americans.

4. The fourth place of preaching in the English language which I would mention, is the Marboeuf chapel, in the Champs Elysees. At Marbourd chapel, in the Champs Elysers, 'bit is quarter of the city map Chapel, in the Champs Edyser reside. This chapel was built or purchased several preparations. You know that the sinner must repeat himself must repeat, or parish. So, reader, if you have been in such a state that you need the blessings of a revival, you must personally repeat of your own sin of being in that state, or you cannot enjoy those blessings. If the the streets in that great metropolis, he saw the members generally must repeat, or that the great metropolis, he saw the himself must repeat himself must repeat himself must be a state in the desirable of the same of this generally must repeat of the eity man and an early age that it might be possible that he was a feature of his father. The owner was an old more may not be immediate, but it will certainty form.

Two notices of revivals in this paper, one in the static of the studied of the universities and pursue a regular to one of the invited him to disc with him propose. Boxton mentions the son, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Clarkson's authority. Superior of the city may consider it rery good "authority." Clarkson, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, son, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which cannot reveal and clarkson's authority as son, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, was son, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, was son, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which cannot reveal as desirable to make a state like the same of this general must clark state, and the earned their likerty, from the year and clarkson's authority. We have now seen, that the emancipation to the present day, a person of thy purchase the measures taken after antiportion and the purchase of the streets in the great metropolis, he saw fright the purpose of inquiring from what are the streets in that great metropolis, he saw from man, without family, who was prompted by curiosity to knock at the fourty of th prifical weight of the Jews. It was in the prosecution of this benevolent work that he built or purchased the chapel in the Champs the most worthy of our notice were, that the le

English service, which, I believe, is maintained chiefly at the expense of Lord Roden.

The above is an account of Mr. May which I heard from what I deem credible sources. I presume that it is essentially a correct one. I am sorry to add that Mr. May, if he yet lives, (I believe at Genon,) is said to be laboring under a painful mental alienation, from which indeed he has suffered for several years. His history is a very remarkable one. But so far as my observation extends, those lives which are marked by such striking and unaccountable and great though favorable changes of fortune, are doing; let them regard themselves as in the presence of their Maker, their Redeemer, their final Judge; let them believe that he is present with his people, according to his promise, to hear their requests and to bless his word; and how can they but he spiritually revived? How can they, from week to week, thus attend the inot desirable.

But to return to the chapel in the Rue Mar-But to return to the chapter Lovett is, at present the pastor. He has held this post more than four years. He is an evangelical and faithful preacher. If he errs at all in doctrine, it is in neing too high a Calvinist,—so much so as al-most to border on Antinomianism. But he is a truly good man, and faithful to the souls of men. And the Lord has blessed his labors very much. His chapel, which will contain nearly 500 per-sons, is filled to overflowing on Sabbath morn-ings and atternoons. Indeed, many more would attend a this place of worship if they could fine room. The hearers are almost all English. few Americans, however, of that part of the city attend. Mr. Lovett has also a service on Thursday afternoons, when his health, which is extremely delicate, will allow it. This service

Pros (I ment

is generally held at his own house, I believe.

I will only add, that in the immediate vicinity
is church, and under the patronage of the
members of his congregation, is the free school
for the children of indigent English people of which I spoke fully in one of my former letters. This school is in a very flourishing state, and will doubtless prove a rich blessing to many

In my next letter, I shall continue the accou of the services in the English language in this

ST. DOMINGO.

The statement of the Recorder in regard to the treatment of the freed men of St. Domingo, accords no better with any authority to which we have had access. Perhaps the mouthpiece of the "American Union," whose business it is to "collect Facts," may have better resources. Mr. Buxton's testimony given before the House of Lords, July 24, 1832, appears to have

been prepared by a laborious investigation of all the authorities, which a discussion of years with the power of the Imperial Parliament to send for persons and papers," could bring to light.
He says:-"The earliest agricultural code

in point of date, will be found in Mr. Macken-zie's Report, pp. 111—117. It was issued by the Commissioner Polyerel, on the 28th of Feb-ruary, 1794, and was intended to carry into full and extended effect the regulations he had pre 1794. Unfortunately, Mr. Mackenzie has no given these previous regulations; and we only know of them by their being referred to in the final ordinance of the 28th of February, as have ing fixed the relative proportions of produc-which the laborers, contracting to work for ares, were to receive, as well as the wages of laborers by the year or by the day."—Report of Select Com. p. 843. Mr. Buxton speaks of this code as the "basis

of all the subsequent codes of agriculture which have been adopted in St. Domingo," and gives an abstract of it, which he says may be verified by reference to the document itself. He says expressly, it "took away from the moster the use of THE WHIP AND THE CHAIR, and of every other instrument of correction, either by his self or his authority; in short, all power of a bitrary punishment, under severe penalties. Those laborers who worked for shares, volum rily, entered into a contract to work accords to the direction of an overseer, whom they could to the direction of an overseer, whom they could not formally disobey without rendering themselves liable to a month's imprisonment, with labor on the public works; but the only penalty for absence from work was a fine to be dedicted from their share of produce. The code provided that "If an overseer shall strike one who is under him, or shall place him, by his own authority, under resteaint or in prison, he shall be deprived of his office, and declared incapable of directing freemen," Re. A similar rule was directing freemen." &c. A similar rule enacted in relation to the manager.

The regulations of the code are arrange order six heads. 1. "Condition of the people in which the equality of their rights is elished, 2, "Of cultivators generally," 3, "Of cultivators sharing in the produce," 4, "Of cultivators for daily hire, 5, "Of cultivators

e chief French planters then on the island, ntinued in force till 1798, and worked well.

authority for its statement that the freed men of St. Domingo "were liable to be punished by the whip or the chain, at the discretion of the where the count, as the discretion of the master, till Toussaint came into power several years after," we promise to copy it, provided that paper will copy or authority, above adduced, for being of a contrary opinion.

Editor of Human Rights.

The preceding is from the Emancipator for December last. Absence first, and want of a copy of the article afterwards, has prevented

Our "authority" is, the "Auti-Slavery Reporter; a periodical, containing Extracts from larkson's Thoughts on the Practicability, the Safety and the Advantage to all parties cerned, of the Emancipation of Slaves. Vol. No. 3. New York, issued monthly, and for sale at the Bookstores, August, 1853." We suppose that the Emancipator, and its correspondent, the " Editor of the Human Rights." will consider it very good "authority." Clark

days actually took him into his house to live.

After a few months, he proposed to him to go to one of the universities and pursue a regular course of university education. He did so, And whilst there his benefactor died, leaving him an estate worth, it is said, more than one million of dollars. The young man completed his education; and having become pions, devoted himself to the ministry of the gospel, and has particularly taken a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jews. It was in the prosecution of this benevolent work that he built or purchased the chapel in the Champs Elysses. But finding that the experiment did not succeed well, he gave up the chapel for an English service, which, I believe, is maintained of which (September) but not before, they might their masters for not less than a year, as of which (September) but not before, they might of which (September) and engage with others; and

and yet to secure obedience on the part of the laborer. Conceiving that there could be no liberty where any one man had the power of punishing another at his discretion, he took away from every master the use of the whip, and of the chain, and of every other instrument of cor-

rection, either by himself or his own order: he rection, either by himself or his own order: he took away, in fact, all power of arbitrary punishment. Every master offending against this regulation was to be summoned, on complaint by the laboror, before a magistrate, or intendant of police, who was to examine into the case and to act accordingly. Conceiving, on the other hand, that a just subordination ought to be kept up, and that, where reddingency occurred. hand, that a just subordination ought to be kept up, and that, wherever delinquency occurred, punishment ought to follow, he ordained, that all laborers offending against the plantation laws, or not performing their contracts, should be brought before the same magistrate or intendant of police, who would examine them touching such delinquency, and decide as in the former case: thus he administered justice without recase: thus he administered justice without re-spect of persons. It must be noticed, that at punishments were to be executed by a civil offi er, a sort of public executioner, that they migh be considered as punishments by the State.— Thus he kept up discipline on the plantations, without lessening authority on the one hand, and without invading the liberty of individual-

Among his plantation offences was idleness or the part of the laborer. A man was not to re-ceive wages from his master and do nothing. He was obliged to perform a reasonable quantity of work, or be punished. Another offence was leave, which was conside as a desertion

Toussaint differed from the commissioners, as to the length of time for which laborers should engage theuselves to masters. He thought it makes to allow the former, in the infancy of make to allow the former, in the intancy of their liberty, to get notions of change and ram-bling at the end of every year. He ordained therefore, that they should be attached to the plantations, and made, though free laborers, a sort of adscripti gleba for five years.

sort of adscriptiglebæ for five years.

He differed again from the commissioners, as to the quantum of compensation for their labor. He thought one-third of the produce too much, seeing that the planter had another third to pay to the government. He ordered, therefore, one-fourth to the laborer, but this was in the case only, where the laborer clothed and maintained himself; where he did not do this, he was entitled to a fourth only nominally, for out of this his master was to make a reduction for board his master was to make a reduction for board nd clothing.

The above is all I have been able to collect of

The above is all thave been under his auspi-the code of Toussaint, which, under his auspi-ces, had the surprising effect of preserving trances, had the surprising effect of preserving tran-quility and order, and of keeping up a spirit of industry on the plantations of St. Domingo, at a time when only idleness and anarchy were to have been expected. It was in force when Le-clere arrived with his invading army, and it continued in force when the French army were leasten and metro-liberty conference. continued in force when the French army were beaten and negro-liberty confirmed. From Toussaint it passed to Dessalmes, and from Dessalmes to Christophe and Petion, and from the two latter to Boyer; and it is the code there-fore which regulates, and I believe with but very little variation, the relative situation of master and servant in bushandry at this present hour.

If we have been deceived on this point, it has been giving too much credit to the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Of this we believe we have in this instance, been guilty; though we are not quite sure of it. " Mr. Buxton's testimony" is somewhat confused, and on some points, indefinite. That the agricultural code "took away" &c. be does not say "expressly" of Polyerel's code of Feb. 1794; but of the code, existing some years afterwards, of which that was the foundation. Yet the abstruct which he gives of Polyerel's code does take away from the moster the power of arbitrary purishment. If Buxton has not blundered, by giving an abstract of the wrong document, the power of arbitrary punishment was certainly taken away from the master, before the time of

We say, " if Buxton has not blundered," The blunder, if it exists, may be Clarkson's, copied by Buxton. Clarkson, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter says:-

Auti-Stavery Reporter says;—
We may now add, that in the month of February 1794, the Conventional Assembly of France, though probably ignorant of what the commissioners had now done, passed a decree for the abidition of slavery throughout the whole of the French colonies. Thus the government of the mother-country, without knowing it, con-firmed freedom to those upon whom it had been bestowed by the commissioners. This decree put therefore the finishing stroke to the whole. It completed the emancipation of the whole slave population of St. Domingo. Here are two inaccuracies. The decree was

passed, Feb. 16, 1794. On that day, and beore the adoption of the decree, commissioners from St. Domingo had made a long statement of the affairs of that Colony to the Convention in which they expressly mention the previous proclamations of Polyerel, and their transmission to the Convention. This statement appears in the next number of the Moniteur, after that which contains the decree. The decree itself, as published officially in the Moniteur, does not out the forshing stroke to the whole." It declares that slavery shall be abolished, and orders the Committee of Public Safety to bring in a

cention, just referred to. According to Clarkon, however, as quoted by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, "the laborers were oblized," by Polverel's code, " to hire themselves to their masters for not less than a year," for a compensation fixed by law. We repeat our exlamation, "unqualified freedom, indeed!"

We hold the gentlemen to their promise of publishing our "authority;" and will attend to ple give heed to their admonitions, till the pant the question concerning Mexico, as soon as

ANOTHER DIALECT.

Is it may more improbable, now, that some Methodist minister will, in the course of five or ten years hence, write and publish a Tract in defence of Mohammedism, than it was when Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery were first pub-lished, that in sixty or seventy years afterward, one of his own most distinguished followers would be found, at the head of a University bearing his name, publishing "A Scripture Argument" in defence of Slavery?—Zion's Walch.

ns they can. The danger of trouble from the strength of the danger of trouble from the danger of the danger of trouble from the danger of trouble f

Here is a specimen of another dialect. Under- getting none.

tion, that the gentleman alluded to has publi ed 'A Scripture Argument in defence of Shiver is not true. It is true, only when the wor are understood in the sense given them in dialect of a party. He has attempted to prothat a part of the reasonings of that party wrong; admitting, meanwhile, that they ha other arguments against slavery, sufficient condemn it, and himself adducing good reason why it should be condemned. In the dialect. the party, any article, which questions the tire correctness of any thing which any of party has said, is called "a defence of slaver,

We readily and heartily acquit the Editor the Watchman, of any intention to speak other. wise than according to truth; but certainly, he has failed to accomplish what he intended His words will be understood according to their established meaning in good English; and to understood, they contain a false From this, if this passage should ever aun general notice, several bad consequences w follow. The distinguished gentleman, ben falsely accused, will consider himself slandered His friends will think him slandered, and will resent it. The charge of slander will be brough against the Editor, and be and his friends we resent the charge. Hence, a great deal of he blood. Many, finding that the Watchman co tains accusations which, understood according to the ordinary acceptation of words, are no true, will lose all confidence in the Editor's tention to speak truth. Many others will frain from judging his intentions; but will be convinced that, from some defect, either men tal or moral, he very often says what is not tro Both these classes of men will cease to have any confidence in his statements. Both s feel bound to speak if him, if at all, as a may whose statements cannot be trusted. Such the reputation which a man may get, among those who mean to judge honestly, by speaking in the dialect of a party. And, we may ad so deservedly may one destroy his own cred as a witness, without deserving to be conden ned as an intentional deceiver.

A bar-keeper, honest, temperate, faithful, an capable of taking the care and oversight of public house in the country. Enquire at—

We cut this from one of our exchange page as a curiosity. Said bar-keeper must be the perate." There is a special propriety in mer tioning this requisite, when advertising for bar-keeper. In advertising for a school-made or a clerk, it would be needless; but with a lar keeper, the case is different. His business to act on the principle, that rum, brandy, g &c. ought to be used as drink. To practise tal abstinence, would be, to pronounce his e tomers fools for having anything to do with he It would be condemning the business by who he lives. He must do " a little" of that, who he spends his time in helping others to Wherefore the chances that he will be " tend rate" many years, are fearfully few; as a co sus of practised bar-keepers would show a clusively. If a "temperate" one is wante therefore, it is proper to say so.

This "temperate" bar-keeper is wanted, furnish his neighbors with the means of inte perance. His most profitable enstumers wi or that very reason, grow intemperate ve rapidly. His business will be, to assist then doing that by which they grow intemper-His business is to be such, that no one can tra with him, without some danger of being ma a drunkard thereby. Fine business this, for temperate" man!

He must be " honest;" for he is to engage the business of getting people's money for th which does them no good; making them usab to pay their honest debts; exciting an appetit which will lead them to cheat, and sted, at take every dishonest way possible, to obtain the means of gratification!

He must be "faithful;" for his business w be, to make husbands unfaithful to wives; ptrents to children; friend to friend; every man to his most solenm vows!

If the business of bar-keeping should produce its natural effect on every body, where would ruch bar-keepers be found? And if every body possessed the good qualities required in the larkeeper, how much would the bar-keeper have

HOSTILITY TO BANKS. We find the following notices in several of the

A man named James E. Bates has been atrested at Augusta, Me. for passing counterfet money, and bound over in the sum of \$200. He undertook to take leg bail, but his legs were

Counterfeiters .- Marshall Andrews and He ram Andrews, of Buckfield, and John G. B of Paris, Me. were arrested in the latter plat last week for passing counterfeit five dollar ld on the Kenduskeng Bank, at Banger. Ber turned State's evidence, and stated th employed by the others to go to Canada, as get \$550 of the money, which he did, and he they had disposed of all except \$55 of it at le time of their arrest. From his disclosure, it supposed that a large number of persons in the of them of very respectable bhorhoud, some standing, are engaged in the business

What can these Editors mean? Do they no see, that such articles tend to diminish the con felence of men in bank bills? Do they really mean to destroy our confidence in them, and thus prevent their circulation and rain the banks? It is notorious, that most men feel that they need more such bills than they have, of can get; and yet their newspapers are talking in the very way to make them afraid to take any. Only let these men go on, publishing their warnings against counterfeit biffs, and let pe is universal, and bills would be universally put down. What course could be invented, not aceptable to the enemies of banking than the? It furnishes them with the most plausible of all arguments against the system which they wish to destroy.

These men ought to remember, that the greater part of the bills in circulation are undoubtedly genuine. Yet these stories about counterfeits are adapted to bring them all into suspicion. No, no. Let people go on, and get as many bils We spoke, lately, of "Baptist-English." ceiving counterfeits is not near so great, as from

N. B. Our subscribers will understand, 10 some Editors with whom we exchange are a

formed, that this article is an the same way, on another s the reasoning is good, we

April 8, 1836.

BIBLE SOCIETIES AND A writer in the Christian Wa meelf " A Life Director of the priety," and who is called by the or most esteemed Baptist mir na," proposes a Baptist Convent New York, on the day before the

the Bible Society. He says:-

Whilst the Convention, if forme eral powers, in reference to their take the liberty to suggest the part take the liberty to suggest the pathey may think proper to adopt.

It is may be proper, on delibedelegation to attend particularly American Bible Society, to call or resolutions of the Board for discutatin whether the Society will supplan can be devised for the union, all will rejoice. But if more appropriate the Parent Increasurable apportionment of its

1. The propriety and expedier 1. The propriety and expedience.
American and Foreign Baptat Bit
2. The expediency of entering
a new translation of the Bible in
guage; and in the event of deter
deliberate upon the propriety of ur
Baptists with us in the work.
3. To prepare and publish an Ad
baptist brethren, in which they st
to reconsider the subject of Infant
to consider the difficulties which i
in the way of united effort between

to reconsider the subject of futuar to consider the difficulties which it in the way of united effort betwee especially among the heathen.

I am aware that the suggestion of tion of the Scriptures into our langing to some, and decidedly opposefull and free discussion of the subject of the s

that he should even have intimat translation into the English language time be sought by the Baptists." folly of such an undertaking has

pressed. We think it cannot be mad s too much common sense among Ba The "appeal" we trust, would consideration. If it is made, we h brethren will also "reconsider" the

arites, in reference to the same "diffic a formal appeal from Pedobaptists. We like the spirit in which the reated by several Baptist writers, we think incorrect. A good spirit

gaining ground among them NEW PUBLICATIO HORNE'S INTRODUCTION. An Interest Study and Knowledge of the tures. By Thomas Hartwell Hot Saint John's College, Cambridge: United Parishes of Saint Edmund Martyr and Saint Nicholas Acons, I Prebendary of Saint Paul's New E Seventh London Edition, corrected Illustrated with numerous maps and Biblical Manuscripts. Philadelpt Thomas & Co. 1836, 2 vols, 8vc.

The general character of this worknown to need remark. In preparin carefully revised it throughout," sing proved the arrangement, and added " quantity of new and important matter well printed. The maps are ner engraved. Among them, we notice Prescient map of the region south of Pa Dead Sea. The additions, corrections cal execution will probably give a p

former editions. It is for sale by The Scientific Class Books; or a Family tion to the Principles of Physical S Use of Schools and Academies, o Mr. J. M. Moffat. Part I. comprisi Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumat Pyronomics, Optics, Electricity, Gal-netism. With Emendations, Notes, examination, Lists of Works for Re Emination, Lists of Works for Red diditional Hustrations, and an Index L. Johnson, A. M. Prof. of Mech. as in the Franklin Institute of the State in, Member of the Academy of Natu Philadetphia, one of the Vice Pres

American Institute of Instruction. Key & Biddle. 1835. pp. 473, 12md The Same, Part II. comprising Chemi gy, Mineralogy, Chrystalography, G tology, and Meteorology. Key & pp. 478, 12mo. These works, it will be seen from

ne number of subjects of which they tree mplete instructions in natural science; professed in the title, "a Familiar to its Principles." Such a work is mu schools and academies. We advise tes amine it. Our in-pressions, from a sligh

The Naval Magazine. January, 1836. Y Edited by the Rev. C. S. Stewart, M an advisory Committee. New York, the United States Naval Lyceum. J lor, publisher and General Agent. This first number promises well. If acceed are its equals, the work wi

ount of rational entertainment, and promote the cause of science, genera nd correct moral habits. We recomm who feel an interest in Naval affairs. The Cabinet of Freedom, Under the Sthe Hon. Wm, Jay, Rev. Prof. Bush versity of New York, and Gerrit Sm. York, John S. Taylor, 1836.

The " Cabient" is to be a semiblet, of 48 pages, 12mo. It " will o original and selected articles, embracing inpics, the history of the legal abolition lave-trade-the history and consequen pation in the British West India Islands present state of St. Domingo-discussion fulness of slavery - the actual condition is the United States, and an examinat es modes of emancipating them w mended." It commences with of Clarkson's History of the Abelition Trade. The names of Messrs. Jay, B ere a sufficient guarantee, that the wo ted in a good spirit, and will conta thy of attention. They " will be res

pinions and assertions they may cont Scientific Traces.—This periodic passed into new hands; and we have by the publishers, Messrs. Light J

reneral character of the articles, bu

on alluded to has publish. ent in defence of Slavery, ne, only when the words sense given them in the He has attempted to prove sonings of that party are canwhile, that they have ninst slavery, sufficient to uself adducing good reasons ndemaed. In the dialect of , which questions the ensage should ever attract

tation of words, are no ce in the Editor's in-Many others will reme defect, either menien says what is not true, men will cease to have t be trusted. Such in man may get, among ge honestly, by speaking . And, we may add stroy his own credit erving to be conden

ce, a great deal of bal that the Watchman con-

TED. , temperate, faithful, and care and oversight of a ary. Enquire at

of our exchange papers. keeper must be I propriety in men hen advertising for a g for a school-n ess; but with a ba ent. His lusiness is at rum, brandy, pin ink. To practise to the business by which a little" of that, which helping others to do, at he will be " tempeearfully few; as a ce pers would show con

keeper is wanted, to ith the means of intenw intemperate very , that no one can trade langer of being made

ople's money for the cheat, and steal, and possible, to obtain th

nfaithful to wives; pa-

body, where would required in the bar the bar-keeper have

TO BANKS.

for passing counterfeit er in the sum of \$200.

I except \$35 of it at the rom his disclosures, it is umber of persons in that bem of years

mean? Do they no ed to diminish the confidence in them, and lation and ruin that most men feel that ills than they have, or wspapers are talk them afraid to take go on, publishing their eit bills, and let peomitimus, till the panie ld be universally put uld be invented, more of banking than this?

em which they wish nber, that the greatation are undoub es about counterfei all into suspir and get as many bills of trouble from renear so great, as fro

exchange are it

New York, on the day before the Annual Meeting of the Bible Society. He says:—

Whilst the Convention, if formed, shall have general powers, in reference to their measures, I will take the liberty to suggest the particular course, that they may think proper to adopt.

It may be proper, on deliberation, to appoint a delegation to attend particularly the meeting of the American Bible Society, to call up the subject of the resolutions of the Board for discussion, and to ascertian whether the Society will sustain them or not. It a plan can be devised for the continuance of the mion, all will rejoice. But if not, it may be proper, 2. For the Delegation affectionately and respectfully to request the Parent Institution to make a reasonable apportionment of its funds for the use of the Baptists, if they shall organize a Baptist Bible Society, which, in such an event, they could instruct their Board to adjust at some convenient time.

After the adjournment of the American Bible Society, the Delegates of the Convention might reasonable and deliberate on the following subjects, viii.

ciety, the Delegates of the Convention might reassemble and deliberate on the following subjects,
vix:

1. The propriety and expediency of organizing an
American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society.

2. The expediency of entering upon the work of
a new translation of the Bible in the English language; and in the event of determining upon it, to
deliberate upon the propriety of uniting the English
Baptists with us in the work.

3. To prepare and publish an Address to our Padobaptist brethren, in which they should be requested
to reconsider the subject of Infant Sprinkling, and
to consider the subject of Infant Sprinkling, and
to consider the difficulties which its practice throws
in the way of united effort between them and us,
especially among the heathen.

I am aware that the suggestion of a new translation of the Scriptures into our language will be startling to some, and decidedly opposed by others. A
full and free discussion of the subject can do no evil,
and it may lead to much good. As the length of
this article forbids any further remark on this subyet at this time, I only ask all who may read this,
to read the preface of Doctor George Campbell to
his work on the Four Gospels. In that, they may
see some convincing arguments, why the Baptists
should engage in a translation of the Scriptures into
the English language.

The Editor of the Watchman says, "We regret
that he should even have intimated, that a new

that he should even have intimated, that a new canslation into the English language might at any ine be sought by the Baptists." Our opinion of the folly of such an undertaking has been already expressed. We think it cannot be made to go. There too much common sense among Baptists, to render

The "appeal" we trust, would receive all du consideration. If it is made, we hope our Baptist breihren will also "reconsider" their own peculirites, in reference to the same "difficulties," without formal appeal from Pedobaptists.

reated by several Baptist writers, whose opinions we think incorrect. A good spirit, we think, is

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Henne's Intraduction. An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, B. D. of Saint John's College, Cambridge: Rector of the United Parishes of Saint Edmand the King and Martyr and Saint Nicholas Acons, Lombard street; Prebendary of Saint Paul's, New Edition, from the Seageth Ludgo Edition, corrected and enlarged. Seventh London Edition, corrected and enlarged. Elustrated with numerous maps and Fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts. Philadelphia, Desilver,

The general character of this work is too well nown to need remark. In preparing the seventh edition for the press, the author informs us, he " has oner editions. It is for sale by Wm. Pierce, 9,

The Scientific Class Books; or a Familiar Introduc-tion to the Principles of Physical Science, for the Use of Schools and Academies, on the Basis of Mr. J. M. Moffat. Part I. comprising Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydranlics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Mag-netism. With Emendations, Notes, Questions for ramination, Lists of Works for Reference, some additional Illustrations, and an Index. By Walter R. Johnson, A. M. Prof. of Mech. and Nat. Phil. in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylva-nia, Member of the Academy of Natural Science of nia, Member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Institute of Instruction. Key & Biddle. 1835. pp. 473, 12mo.

me, Part II. comprising Chemistry, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Chrystalography, Geology, Oryctology, and Meteorology. Key & Biddle, 1836.

pp. 478, 12mo.

Asia, at C. Corinth, &c. Fathers at

These works, it will be seen from their size and the number of subjects of which they treat, do not give tomplete instructions in natural science; but merely, professed in the title, "a Familiar Introduction to its Principles." Such a work is much needed in chools and academies. We advise teachers to ex-

neceed are its equals, the work will yield a vost mount of rational entertainment, and will do much to promote the cause of science, general information and correct moral habits. We recommend it to all bo feel an interest in Naval affairs.

Pesent state of St. Domingo—discussions on the law-falass of slavery—the actual condition of the slaves at the United States, and an examination of the vari-cas modes of emancipating them which have been recommended." It commences with a republication Boircan was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment

April 8, 1836.

formed, that this article is an allegory. Certain subject. In this article, we have reasoned in a certain way, on another subject. Whether the reasoning is good, we leave the reacher to judge.

BILE SOCIETIES AND BAPTISTS.

A writer in the Christian Watchman, who signs himself "A Life Develor of the American Bible Society, and have in called the within term of several power, in reference to their measures, which there is a several power, in reference to their measures, which they have so given the particularly the meeting of the biberty to suggest the particularly the meeting of the biberty to suggest the particularly the meeting of the American Biber Society, read all the biberty to suggest the particularly the meeting of the proper, and deliberation, to a bother measures, which they have be proper, on deliberation, and other colorisation in the society will another the society will sustain them or not an an account of the first of the society of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said to the biberty to suggest the particularly the meeting of the American Biber Society, to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said of the Biber Society. The suggest is the proper, and deliberation, to a point in the society of the society of the society to suggest the particularly the meeting of the American Biber Society, to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said to the biberty to suggest the particularly the meeting of the American Biber Society, to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said of the society to suggest the particularly the meeting of the American Biber Society, to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said of the Society to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said of the Society to call up the solider of the time, and I am also a proprietor in said of the Society to call up the solider of the time of the time of the society to call up the solider of the time of ANTER

AN

disconfor the press, the author informs us, he "bas carefully revised it throughout," simplified and important matter." The work paintity of new and important matter." The work is well printed. The maps are neatly and plainty is well printed. The maps are neatly and plainty is member of Mrs. Wilbard's Female Seminary, Troy, who goes to join the family of Rev. Dr. Robinson's recellent map of the region south of Palestine and the latter from Middlebury Vt. Mr. B. who like mystericellent map of the region south of Palestine and the latter from Middlebury Vt. Mr. B. who like mystericelent map of the region south of Palestine and the latter from Middlebury Vt. Mr. B. who like mystericelent map of the probably give a preference over former editions. It is for sale by Win. Pierce, 9, vessel.

An Appeal to the American Sunday School Union, from Bible Countries.

To the Executive Committee of the American Sunday School Union:—

About 30 American Missionaries of different de-nominations, and connected with different Societies, are laboring amongst a people of mingled languages in the regions of Primitive Christianity—the lands of prophets, apostles, and martyes. Had they at their disposal, an hundred or even a thousand doltheir disposal, an hundred or even a thousand delankin Institute of the State of Pennsylvanier of the Academy of Natural Science of his, one of the Vice Presidents of the pha, one of the Vice Presidents of the Institute of Instruction. Philadelphia, Institute of Instruction. Philadelphia, Biddle, 1835, pp. 473, 12mo.

The question was taken by year and nays, and determined in the negative—year 64—nays 87.

Monday, March 29. House.—The N. C. confidence in the consts of Tyre and Sidon, at Pattern and the property of the Instruction. The property of the Instruction of the majority of the Instruction of the majority of the Instruction. The question was taken by year and nays, and determined in the negative—year 64—nays 87.

Monday, March 29. House.—The N. C. confidence in the consts of Tyre and Sidon, at Pattern and Tyre and Sido mos, and around the seven churches which were in Asia, at Colosse, Iconium, Thessalsnica, Athens,

Corinth, &c.

Fathers and Brethren! what word of encouragement will the charches of our thrice favored land permit you to give to their appeal? "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches." Your and their servant in the Lord, churches." Your and their servant in the Lord,

Josian Baewer.

Philodelphia, March 22d, 1836.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS might be schools and scademies. We advise teachers to examine it. Our impressions, from a slight inspection, are favorable.

The Naval Magazine. January, 1836. Vol. I. No. I. Edited by the Rev. C. S. Stewart, M. A. sided by an advisory Committee. New York, published by the United States Naval Lyceum. John J. Taylor, publisher and General Agent.

This first number promises well. If those which spectral agents are extended in diffusing the blessings of tree freedom and happiness over the most interesting portion of our globe.

The packet ship Roscoe has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to Feb. 25, and Paris news to the 24th. The new French Ministry has been arwho feel an interest in Naval affairs.

The Cabinet of Freedom, Under the Supervision of the Hon. Wm. Jay, Rev. Prof. Bush, of the University of New York, and Gerrit Smith, Esq. New York, John S. Taylor, 1836.

The "Cabinet" is to be a semi-monthly pamphiet, of 48 pages, 12mo. It "will comprise both original and selected articles, embracing, among other topics, the history of the legal abolition of the African Exvertade—the history and consequences of emancipation in the British West India Islands—the past and Possent state of St. Domingn—discussions on the lawfilms of slavery—the actual condition of the slaves films of slavery—the actual condition of the slaves.

the Recorder can refer. In regard to the other places mentioned, I will leave them to some of my brethren better acquainted with their situation than I am."

"The town meeting affair is rather a lead one; and I hape the Methodists in future will becareful to do so no mare, especially if the candidates are in the habit of selling or drinking the fire water."

The reader is requested to examine these corrections carefully, and see how far they amount to a confession. Rochester is a very clear case. We will publish more corrections, and which was a diffusely maked at each other, "sufficiently acude for any deperate purpose." The members around circled article, shame, &c. The speaker called un to order. Bynam and Wise legan to always a condition of the Course size.

Missionanis Course of the corrections, and which has the field of the fall configuration. The state of the control of the Course size in the field of the fall configuration of the control of the Course size. "A last, Massas, Wise and Ryanu were secured by Rev. J. Brewer to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Our Missionary Company, (now embarded in the field of the fall configuration) and problems of the control of the control of the field of the fall configuration in the present state of feeling. It must not be falled for an adjurament. Mr. Commor of North Missionary Company, (now constraint in the field of the fall complement, in consequence, perhabity, of the had state of the roads.) consists of nyelf, daugher and nephow, Hernietus M and Elliot flow, and the field of the fall complement, in consequence, perhabity, of the had state of the roads.) consists of nyelf, daugher and nephow, Hernietus M and Elliot flow, and the form of the found of the fall o

was, that Jesse A. Bynum and Henry A. Wise werhonorable gentlemen, but a little too irrascible, at
1-2-5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, March 27, 1836,
it adjourned. The refectories got short of inpor, or
the Honse might have set all day Sunday. The gin
at Laterio's run short."

Monday, March 28. SENATE.—The bill to establish a territorial government in the territory of
Wisconsin was amended, and passed to be engrossed.
House,—Mr Storer rose and moved the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of enabling hun to
offer a Resolution instructing the Select Committee
on Rules, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Rules as to provide that, hereafier, the ses-

Cossity, and then only in the louse.

The question was taken by year and nays, and The question was taken by year and nays, and the question—year 64—nays 87.

Thursday, March 31. House .- Mr. Ranton of from the Committee on the Judiciary, reorted a bill to punish the crime of drunkenness, hich was read, laid on the table and ordered to be

printed.
Mr. Draper, of Spencer, moved a reconsideration
of the vote whereby the bill to establish the State
Bank of Massachusetts was yesterday refused a third

rading.

The year and nave were taken, and the question pon passing the bill to a third reading was decided a the affirmative—yeas 243, nave 242.

Mr. Lawrence then moved that the bill be indefitely postponed: his object in supporting the bill

recommending that the State flank and be proposed by their acts of incorporation should not be forfeited; and also a report from the minority of the committee, recommending that all further proceedings against the four banks, shall be stayed, providing that their directors sign a document, acknowledging the illegality of the acts complained of, admitting the right and authority of the Legislature, and declaring that they will hereafter scrapulously respect and be governed by the laws. These reports were made the order of the day for the increase.

the day, read a second time, and retused a torreing.

On motion of Mr. Simmons of Roxbury, it was ordered, that the Committee on Finance inquire into
the expediency of the State's borrowing five millions
of dollars in Europe, at not more than 4 1-2 per cent
interest,—the capital to be pledged for its re-payment;
the income to form a fund for internal improvement;
the State to loan the sum so borrowed to the saveral
Banks in the State, in proportion to their capitals respectively, at 5 per cent. per annum, and that they
be silowed to bank upon the same, paying the usual
tax thereon.

The Florida War.—The Richmond Courier of Tuesday last mentions that D. Caldwell, a member of Gen. Seatt's staff, passed through that city on the preceding day, hearing despatches to the War Department, containing a treaty of peace with the Seminolo Chief Oseola. Similar ramors appear in other quarters. The intelligence however is not confirmed from Washington, and although there seems to have been a good prospect that the negociations which were begun by Gen. Gaines might terminate in peace, it would seem that nothing definitive had been determined on, at the latest dates from the head quarters of the army.—Daily Adv.

We have just heard of one fact, which shows the state of improvement among the Indians west of the

We have just heard of one fact, which shows the state of improvement among the Indians west of the Mississippi, and furnishes an encouraging prospect for emigration. The contract with the United States for furnishing the Creek Indians with provisions from the 1st of April, 1836, to the 31st of March, 1837, has been taken by a Cherokee emigrant, for five cents four mills and three quarters per ration; and Capt. Brown, the superintendent, reports that this person has enough on hand for present supply, and is fully able to procure any additional quantity that may be wanted.— Washington Globe.

4 Mistake — The Hon Mr. Stade, in his appear.

A Mistake.—The Hon. Mr. Stade, in his speech in Congress, on the Right and Duty of Congress, to tested election was taken up.—"Resolved, that James (iraham is not entitled to a seat in this House;" lost, that Danie' Newland is entitled to a seat in this House; Newland is entitled to a seat in this House; Newland is entitled to a seat in this House; "lost, 99 to 100. Then resolved to declare the seat vacant, and inform the Governor of N. C.

Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of general interest.

On Friday, the bill for the admirsion of Michigan into the Union passed the Senate, after some curious proceedings, of which we must give some account next week.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 31. House.—Mr. Rantonl of Express Mail.—The N. Y. Sunday News states.

wine staveholders. - Crit. Journal.

Express Mail. - The N. Y. Sunday News states on "good authority" that Mr. Kendall has it in contemplation to establish a daily express mail between New Orleans, and Portland, Maine, to be carried on horseback, except when steambouts can be had, and to run at the rate of twelve nules an hour. The mail will carry slips from newspaper offices, prices current and important letters, on which extra postage will be charged.

The bill to provide for the construction of the Construction of the

Genesee Valley Canal, has passed the N. Y. Leg-islature. The proposed Canal will connect the Al-leghany river at Olean, with the Eric Canal at Roch-

Mr. Lawrence then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed: his object in supporting the bill was the welfare of the people, and rather than that the bill should pass by so small a majority, he wished to the whole subject to be left with the people, for their action. The bill was then indefinitely postponed by a vote of 264 to 89.

Friday. April 1. Houre. Banks.—Mr. Williams submitted a report from the majority of the liams and the estimated to the improvement two millions of dollars.

After the conflagration of the artist state of the improvement two millions of dollars.

After the conflagration of the artist state of the improvement two millions of dollars.

Another Mammeth Bank.—The Albany Argu-contains a notice of an application for a Back to be located in New York, with 25 millions of capital, and the privilege of establishing ten branches with a million of capital each.

the New York Legislature nearly unanimously.

Salem.—The City Charter granted to the inbabitants of Salem was accepted in town meeting on Monday by a vote of 617 to 185.

Robert Salunon, a vender of Morrison's Pills, hosbeen arrested in New York, on a charge of manslaughter, the coroner's jury having returned a verdet to that effect against him, finding that he death of a captain Mackenzie was occasioned by the pills, as administered by Salunon.

George Auble has been convicted at Morristown, N. J. of perjury, in swearing faisely in order to take the benefit of the insolvent act. He is sentenced to the state prison for two years.

Mercantite Journal, April 1.

Licenses in Norfolk Co.—We learn from the Norfolk Advertiser, that on Friday last, it being "license day," the County Commissioners granted no licenses for the sale of adent spirits in that county, either to taxerners or retailers. None but wine licences were granted.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

PILGRIM CONFERENCE.—The next annual meeting of this Conference will be attended at Kingston, on Tuesday the Schinst and Ordicack A. The meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society will be held at the same place, at 2 o'drick P. M. at the same day. Delegates to this Conference from corresponding bodies, and agents of benevotient societies will have the goodness to observe this notice, and, so far as practicable, or desirable to themselves make their arrangements, accordingly.

The behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, Kingston, April 4, 1936.

2 w. Adams.

The Norfock County Bible Society will hold its Annual Meeting to the Court House in Dedham, on Wednesday April 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aptni 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANDOYER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Rev. Prof. Hoddork, of Dartmouth College, has been appointed to deliver an Oration before the Porter Research Society in this Institution at their next Anniversary; and Rev. Chas. S. Porter, of New York City, to deliver a porm. E. W. Harrington, Secretary.

In this city, Mr. Stephen D. Salmon, to Miss Elizabeth Loring—Mr. John D. Hammond, to Miss Locinda Enton. A. New Hedford, Mr. Pelig Chuvchil, et dioxton, to Mrs. Jone Pense, of N. B., Jate et N. Vork, In Harvard, by Rev. George Fisher, Mr. Jacob F. Tay-lor, to Miss Sally T. Whithey.

DEATHS.

aged 63, for many years Editor of the New England Palla-dium.—Capt. Rend Dana, a veteran of the revolution, 5). In Charlestowa, Mrs. lietecy, widow of the lake Mr. Jo-sinh Larke, of Webner. 60.

In Rochury, Dr. Abjah Draper, 60.—In Dorchester, Wi-dow Nancy Kendali, 77.—In Ssiem, Capt. Wm. Webb, 3d, 35.—In East Combridge, Mr. Edwarter Webster, 3d. In Francinghum, morning of 5th into Nancy Parker, eld-est doughter of Mgl. Calvu Shepard, 27. In Sandborston, A. H. Robert Hunkins, 77.

BOOK FOR PARENTS.

TME Genius and Besign of the Doniestic Constitution, with its untransferable obligations and peculiar advantages by Res. Chastopher Auforson. With an horroductory [Extract from the Introductory Notice] in the results of the Development of the Introductory Notice].

wantings; by Rev. Christopher Anderson. With an Introductory Notice, by B. Meyner, D. D.

[Extract from the Introductory Notice.]

"The volume which it is the object of these remarks to introduce to the American public, is a very able discussion of a most important subject, no where else, within my knowledge, treated in the same radical and thorough manner. It is canisottly object to the needict, and I cannot but hope that it will be highly acceptable, especially to those automing the soleron and weighty responsibilities of the parental relation."

The Rev. John Angell James, in his preface to the Family Monitor, awas—"In the following pages, there will be bund numerous and long extracts from an incomparably excellent work, by the Rev. Christopher Anderson, of Kinburgh, entitled The Domestic Constitution. Of that volume, the author feels that his own is not worthy, in any instance, to be the Institution.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

or. will be divided into four terms, of eleven weeks

Bournages, \$10.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Codman, Dorcherer; Henry
Bull, E.-g. Roston; Rev. John Smith, Excite, N. B.; Rev.
Dr. Tyler, East-Windsor, Conn.; Rev. Asn Cummings,
Portland, Maine.

WHE Spring Tezm of this School will commence on the 16th of April, at which time additional purds may be admitted. The rooms of the School are at No. 22 Bea-ton access, ment the corner of Fark street. April 2.

PRECEPTOR WANTED,
For the Middlesex High School in Cambridge.

Fill Eschool is for Femules; and it is intended that all
those branches shall be tought, which are usually
taught in the best schools for the instruction of Femules.

The Trustees wish to obtain a Preceptor, who, becides the
competent learning, has had experience and so cess in
cocking. Applied how are to be made in writing or othcocking. Applied how are to be made in writing or othcompetent learning.

Muzzy, Cambridgeport.

(7)

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY qualified to instruct in the elementary branches and education—also in Music and Drawing, wishes a stunction either in an Academy, or as a Private Teacher, satisfactory recommendations can be given, as to qualifications and yiety. Apply at this office. 2w. April 5.

School History of the United States,

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Topics for a more Extended Course of Study—History
trated with maps and plates. Rs. R. Hall and A. R.
Barry, and the states of the States of Study—History
fisher, of Teachers of States, and the States, of Teachers of States, and the States of States of States of States, and States of States, and States, and

MNDOPER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Rev. Prof. Hoddback of Dartmonth Gollege, has been appointed to deliver an Ordation before the Portice Rhotoscical Society in this Institution at their next Admissions, and Rev. Chas. S. Portice, of New York City, to deliver a porting E. W. Hurriscon, Secretary.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at the Romes of the Society, in Boston, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of April, 128, at 10 o'clock A. M. As Evonoming Commuttee of the Board will attend at the same place, on Tuesday the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M. to Guerra, and the received with reports from the Religious Magazine.**—A Good plan, well executed the Romes of the Romes of the Society, in Boston, on Wednesday the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M. to Guerra, and the same place, on Tuesday the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M. Couwells, Secly.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATION.—The Clergymen of this held at the Rev. Dr. Condinant's, Durchester, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. **Durchester, on Tuesday, the 18th of April, 18th 10 o'clock A. M. The Intermon will be occupied with reports from the Churches will be ended in the Rev. Dr. Condinant's, Durchester, on Tuesday, the 18th of April, 18th 10 o'clock A. M. The Intermon of Wednesday.

**Prof. Meet. Prof. Rev. Condinant's, Durchester, on Tuesday the Scholar of the Hurted States for the second with reports from the Churches will be needed in the concepted with reports from the Churches will be needed in the concepted with reports from the Churches will be held at Hamilton, on the Ribbs Society at 1 in the eventure, and from sister Conference of Churches will be held at Hamilton, on the second Wednesday, Marck 21, 1856.

The Annual Meeting of the Essex South Conference of Churches will be held at Hamilton, on the second wednesday will be self-and the precipions exercises, 10 o'clock. Propsied, Marck 21, 1856.

The Rev. Geong Trang has saked a dismission from he his church and Socie

The Rev. Geomet Tassk has asked a dismission from his thurch and Society in Francingham, Mass. It is expected that the ecclesiastical control to be called, will be convened immediately; possibly in the course of the next week.

MARRIAGES.

Tin Ware and I will be street.

87 CORMILL, & 6 BRATTLE STREET.

WHERE persons about to commence house keeping are respectfully invited to call, and pure asset their are respectfully invited to call, and pure asset their nearly, as about every article, nerful in that seems. are respectfully invited to call, and pure ser there is the sitchen utensile, as almost every article, useful in that department, may be found at the above establishment.

April 8. 6w. NATHANIEL WATERMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ANIEL COLMY, would inform his customers and the public, that he has taken into Copartnership JAR. VIS LOTHROP, who formerly kept on Baxter's what from street. The husaness will be conducted at the old stand, Fort Hill what, under the firm of COLBY A 1987 and the conductive at the conductive at the conductive at the conductive at the conductive and the stand. For this war, under the firm of COLBY A 1987 and the conductive and th

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.—The Dead
Bird, Chapter 4, (with a Picture, The End of Pleasaure.
Peter the Great. The Good President. Prespectous
Subhath Schools. Conversion at the age of 100 years. Are
you Happy? The Widow's House. He peri-hed in his
sin. Fruit. A man not "born again." A Profice Officer
Reforemed. A Brownkard Reformed. An Bonest Child, Jeans and his Disciple.
CONTENTS OF NEXT WEAR'S NUMBER.
Talk with my Little Son, No. 12. The Way to love strip,
Talk with my Little Son, No. 12. The Way to love strip,
Checolar Naking. Natural Language of Horses. Harvest,
A Good Birth Day Thought. Relevolence in Children,
Charles will lead you into Templation. Early Instruction.
Pions Instruction. The Water Fing and the Violet.

The names of Messrs. Jay, Bush and Smith for a sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered an agree of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered an agree of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered an agree of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome since 1814.

Muddame Marie Leitin Bonaparte, the mother of the day for to-morrow.

Saturday, April 2. Senare.—On motion of Saturday, April 2. Senare.

Much guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome, Feb. 22, in the 88th year of the sufficient guarantee, that the work will be considered at Rome since 1814.

Much and the privilege of establishing ton branches with a million of capital sach.

Mr. Jaudon, Cashier of the new "United States at No. Jaurantee of the sufficient guarantee, that the day for to-morrow.

Saturday, April 2. Senare.—On motion of Mr. H. Williams of the little of the Saturday, April 2. Senare on the sufficient guarantee, the Williams Carpet to the Saturday, April 3. States at the Williams Carpet to the Saturday, Apri

Miscellany.

From the New Fork Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR. — NO. FILL.

Benevolent and Chaitable Institutions.
Lowdon.

No city in the world, I believe, can vie with Lombon, in the number of its institutions, for the active and munificent distribution of Christians charity, to all classes of sufferers, whether from the inevitable visitations of Providence, or finir own vices. Paris has more great hospitals, perhaps; but not near so many asylums, or a moderate and convenient scale, for the reliad of suffering in the infinite variety of forms which it assumes, in a vast commercial metropolis. One of the most striking contrasts lastween paganism and Christiansity is, that while the former never endowed a public hispath, nor faunded an orph we asylum, or a retreat for the blind, or the aged, or the insane, these and similar institutions always spring up and flourisin, wherever the latter exists, and gains an accudency were the public mind. The difference, curtainly, is not so marked, between Catholic and Protestant countries; for Romanism has founded a vast multitude of institutions for charitable parpasses. But the nature and hondering the protestant countries; for Romanism has founded a vast multitude of institutions for charitable parpasses. But the nature and hondering the protestant countries; for Romanism has founded a vast multitude of institutions for charitable parpasses. But the nature and hondering the protestant countries; for Romanism has founded a vast multitude of institutions for charitable parpasses. But the nature and hondering the protestant countries; for Romanism has founded a what the Romash chores have always been nurseries of idliners, logatry and sensor layer of the finite Majoration, or Humbostan. It is motorious, that the Monasteries, of the first page of the first pa ty; and these are mostly, if not universally, charitable institutions—that is, they are endowed and supported, by legaces and contributions. Besides these, there are, it is true, many public hospitals, informaties, &. especially in the large cases, attached to the Ramish faith, as well as in inseptate, infinitely X., especially in the large cines, attached to the Romish faith, as well as in those encircular to the Romish faith, as well as in them upon quidic morals, and of course upon public happiness, is but too obvious, as I may take occasion to show, when I come to speak of those which I visited in Paris. And quite sare I am, that no Catholic city in the world, can beer any comparison with Lomisa, in the number and variety of benevolent institutions and sciences, for relieving the wants, enlightening the minus, mending and watching over the new als, and lettering the hearts of the post, the ignorant and the perishing. I do not use an initimate, by the favorable contrast, that the eye of lenteropolis; nor that its characterismic metropolis; nor that its characterismic metropolism or that its characterismic metropolismic me

A Physician is required to attend at the enformery every day. (Newday excepted.) In give advice and prescribe for such patients, as shall be brought to him, and is case of danger, be shall inta addy administer assistance on a first apparentate, without recommendation, that is, whosever may leving the child, and through its Except to the control of the control

Who can go through an inchange on apparent of such as ladd many as the and see at what expense it has been fitted up, and food every thing so clean and any and considerable—and witness the kind assalumes of those who have such on the control of t where the kind resultance of those who have the charge of it, and see and converse with the name of the institution of the institution. I ask not for the management of the institution of the institution. I ask not for the management of the institution of the thought, that a bound height him or time of thought. The

believe more, mending and scrings over the spectrost architecture of the collection of the collection

character.—Many of them have formerly been character. It is many of them are challed and so cheerful. So many of them are character between the next room, and such are conjuged as trachers of schools, in they can keep up conversation with very life interruption to them work, as they seem to prove the next work as they seem to prove the schools are conjuged as trachers of the confidencial place our seas average and trails our female, and each to make the make a sec. We do not consider their service as section with the halfs and apartents of such as last many as the and see at what types of the halfs and apartents of such as last many is the and see at what types of the halfs and apartents of such as last many as the sund see at what types of the halfs and apartents of such as last many and considerable—and three the kind resolutions of the makes, and not levels out to be confidence in the individuals associated with the mate, and not levels out to be that considered the poort the order of the tracher of those of the second of the individuals associated with the track and to be that considered the poort the order of the tracher of those of the poort the order of the tracher of the poort the order of the poort the poort the order of the poort the poo

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No. 16--Vol. XXI

Tempera EDWARDS' LETTE

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES T. AUST RESPECTED SIG.—In my later, that the question to when you to me, and the answedirection of the Court. And recollect, that although you re to the evidence of a number of you did not know how it got replied, that he knew how it got recording to law. It got there not keep it out, or prevent its coit, as I understand him, he coit without a violation of the precollected that he was, proper judge of the law. be recollected that he was
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viz:- In the Salem Landmark, In the Satem Landmark, piece which, it was said, we me consider as "a dregm." In GLES " was represented as or ness which is "destructive to the from." This you charged in upon the Rev. Geo. B. Cheeve piece, as a wilful and malicio con John Stone, distiller. Age en John Stone, distiter. Age Rev. Mr. Cheever contended mean to apply what he wro Stone, in particular; but he graphic and vivid exhibition, in of the evils of distilling ardent as a drink; that it is a busines tendency, influences, and effect to the bodies and souls of men, that the facts on this subject w strong, and decided, in proof a this truth, that it would, with diced, and disinterested men-mitted. What was wanted, a interests of society required, to impress this truth upon the ty. And he thought that the somewhat novel, and adapted to the somewhat novel novel novel. tion, night do something towa plishment of that object. He the to lessen the amount of distilli-the public good, wrote the pand the editor of the Landma and the editor of the Landma But he contended that it was tling his article to confine the to Deacon John Stone: that he should apply to every distiller States; and supposed that in its as to the great moral truths desveyed by it, it did apply to them felt grieved, and injured, that De and his friends should confine to him; or think that it so pear to him. However, as they did have it so, and contended that been wifully and maliciously de so peculiarly and exclusively to situte it a libel on Deacon J Cheever then contended, that applied to him, in as much as he of New England rum, he would prove the truth of this represent of New England rum, he would prove the truth of this represent the man, be he Deacon John Stor any one else, who carries on distilling New England rum, where the man seed of the second mature deliberation, that "reg physicians might legally testify opinion it is destructive to the land ministers of the gospel, who pastoral care of churches and legally testify, whether in their v structive to the welfare of souls." thought that the legal maxim, arle credendum est" covered this od of L. And if this does not do saw some legal principle that, in And although I regret exceeding not seem to see any such princip

principle, which, of course, as I leave, as I before said, "to who are learned in the law," usual, Most respectfully, Vares, &c. Boston, March 12, 1836.

are all in a state of learning, or that you will; especially if the principle, which, of course, as I

TO ALL FRIENDS OF TEM TO ALL FRIENDS OF TEX
RESPECTED PRIENDS,—One gree
American Temperance Society we
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